

# TYPES of DELAY LINE Networks

Example:  $F = 4$  Input Lines ( $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ ),  
 $P = 2$  TTD States

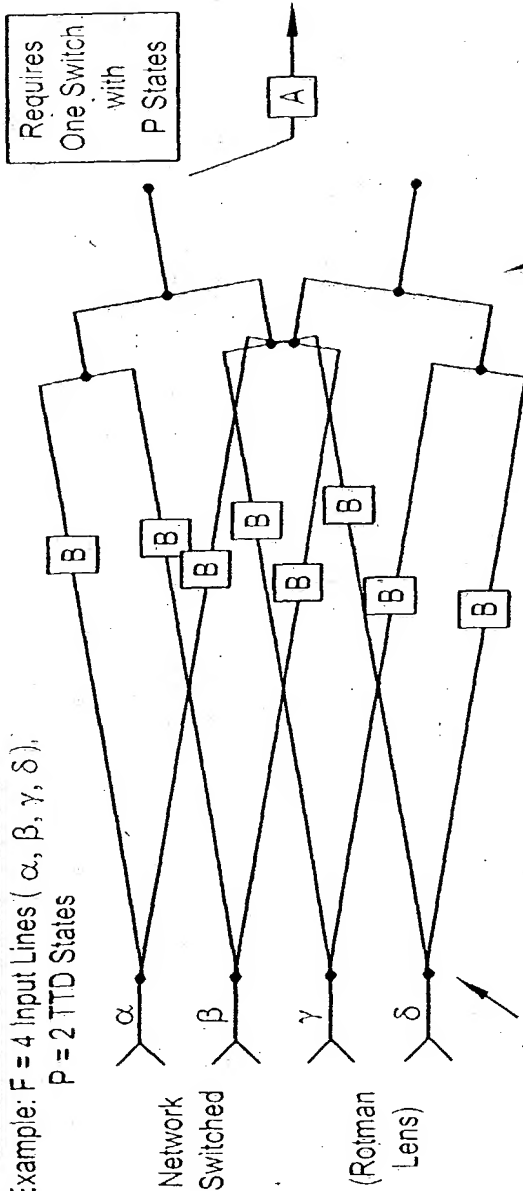


Figure 1a

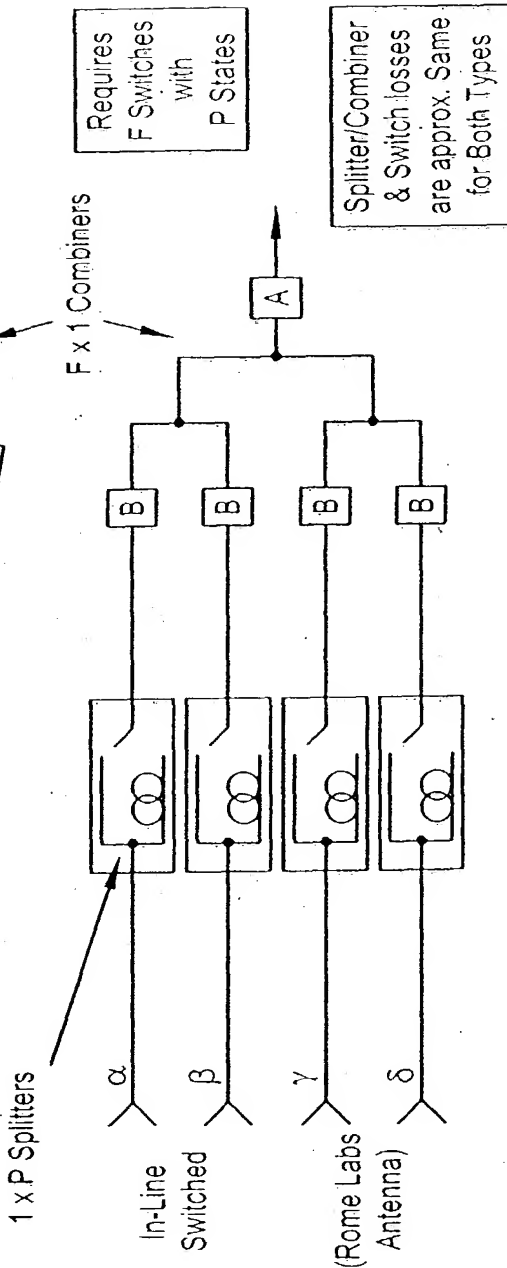


Figure 1b

PRIOR ART

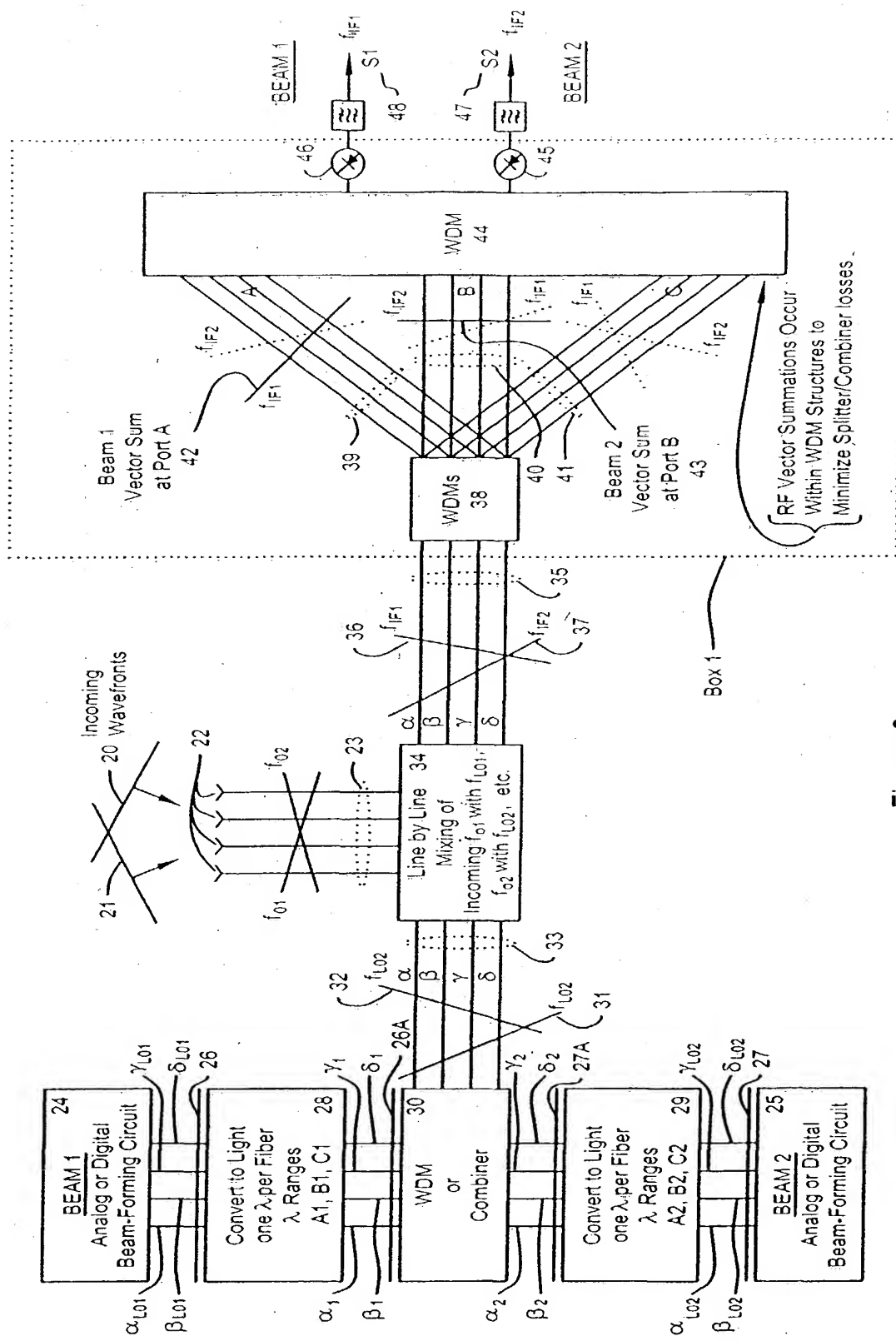
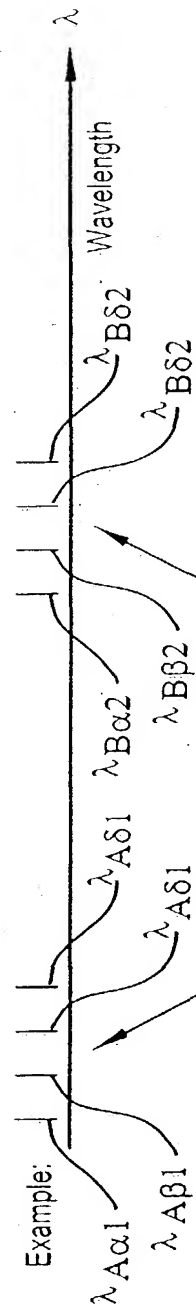


Figure 2



Port	A				B				C			
	1 (A1)		2 (A2)		1 (B1)		2 (B2)		1 (C1)		2 (C2)	
Fiber	$\alpha$	$\beta$	$\gamma$	$\delta$	$\alpha$	$\beta$	$\gamma$	$\delta$	$\alpha$	$\beta$	$\gamma$	$\delta$



Beam 1 to Port A

Beam 2 to Port B

Figure 3b

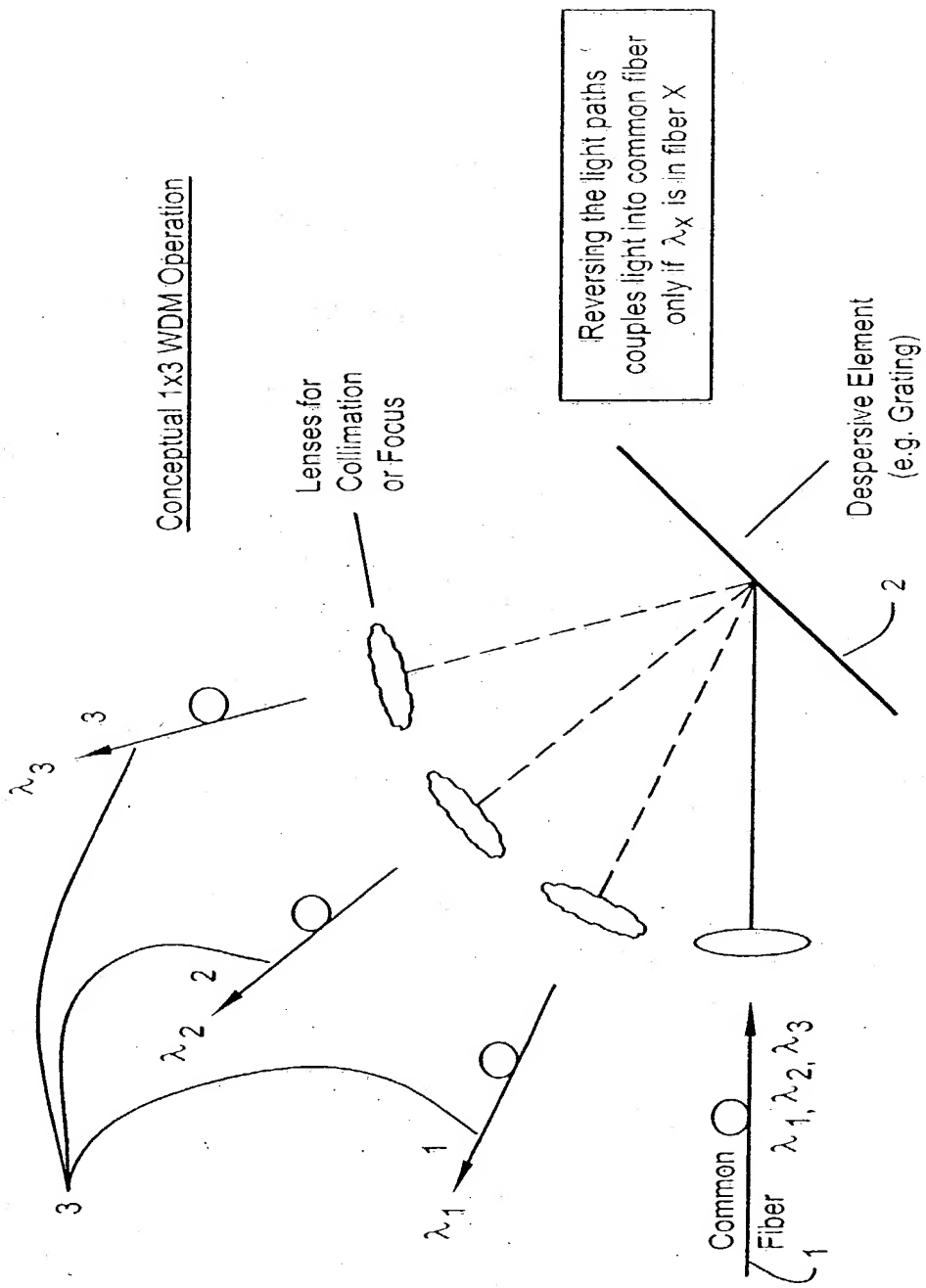


Figure 4

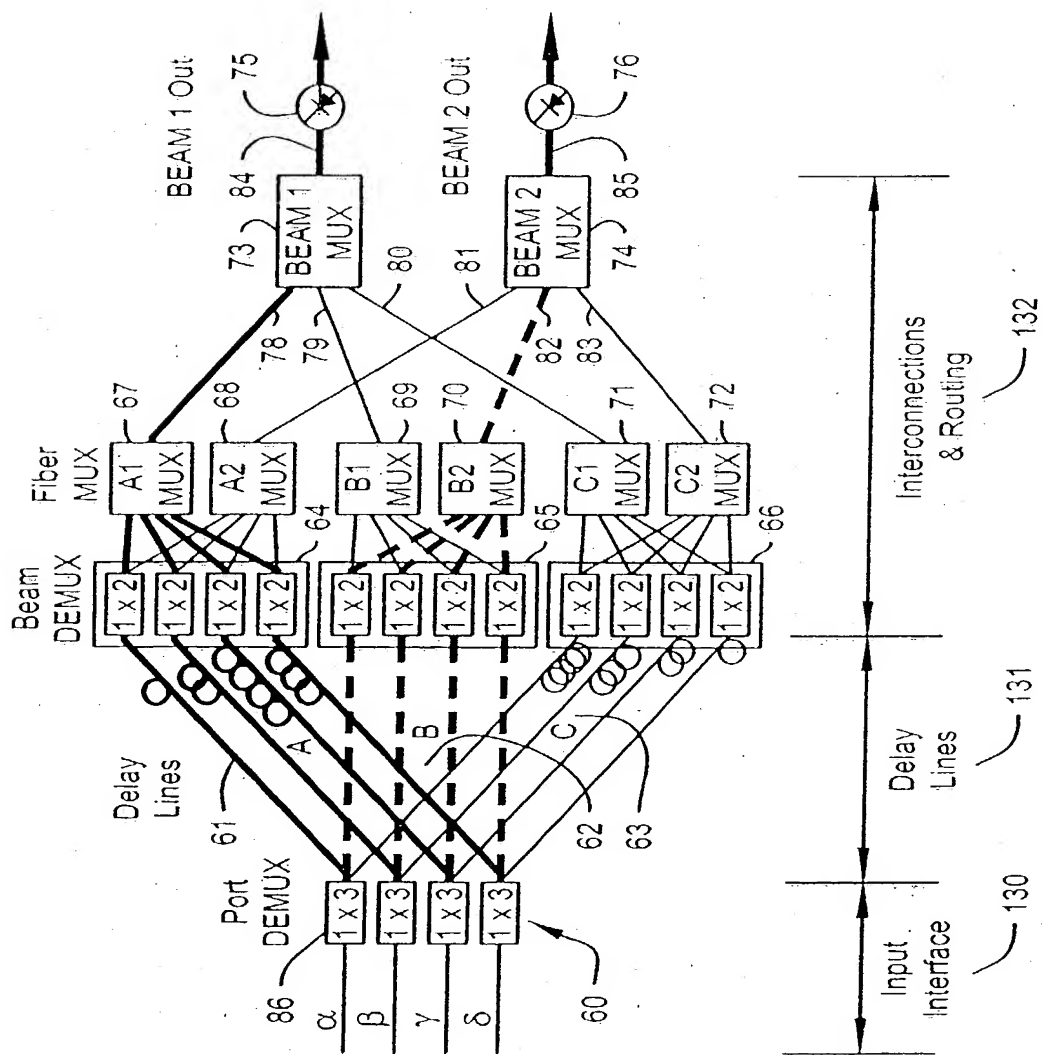


Figure 5

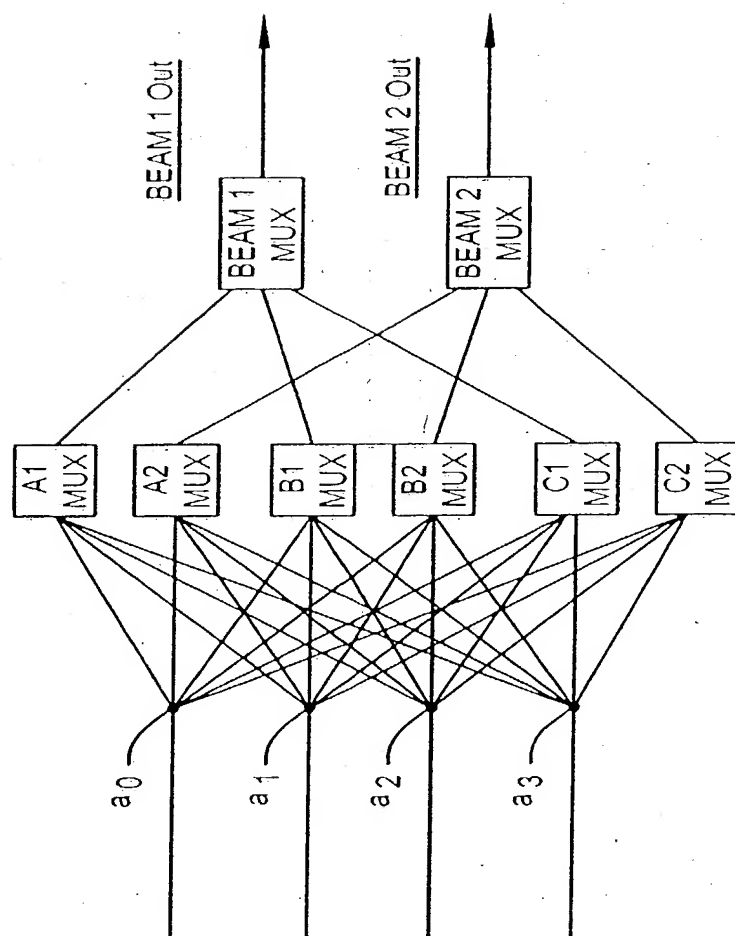


Figure 6

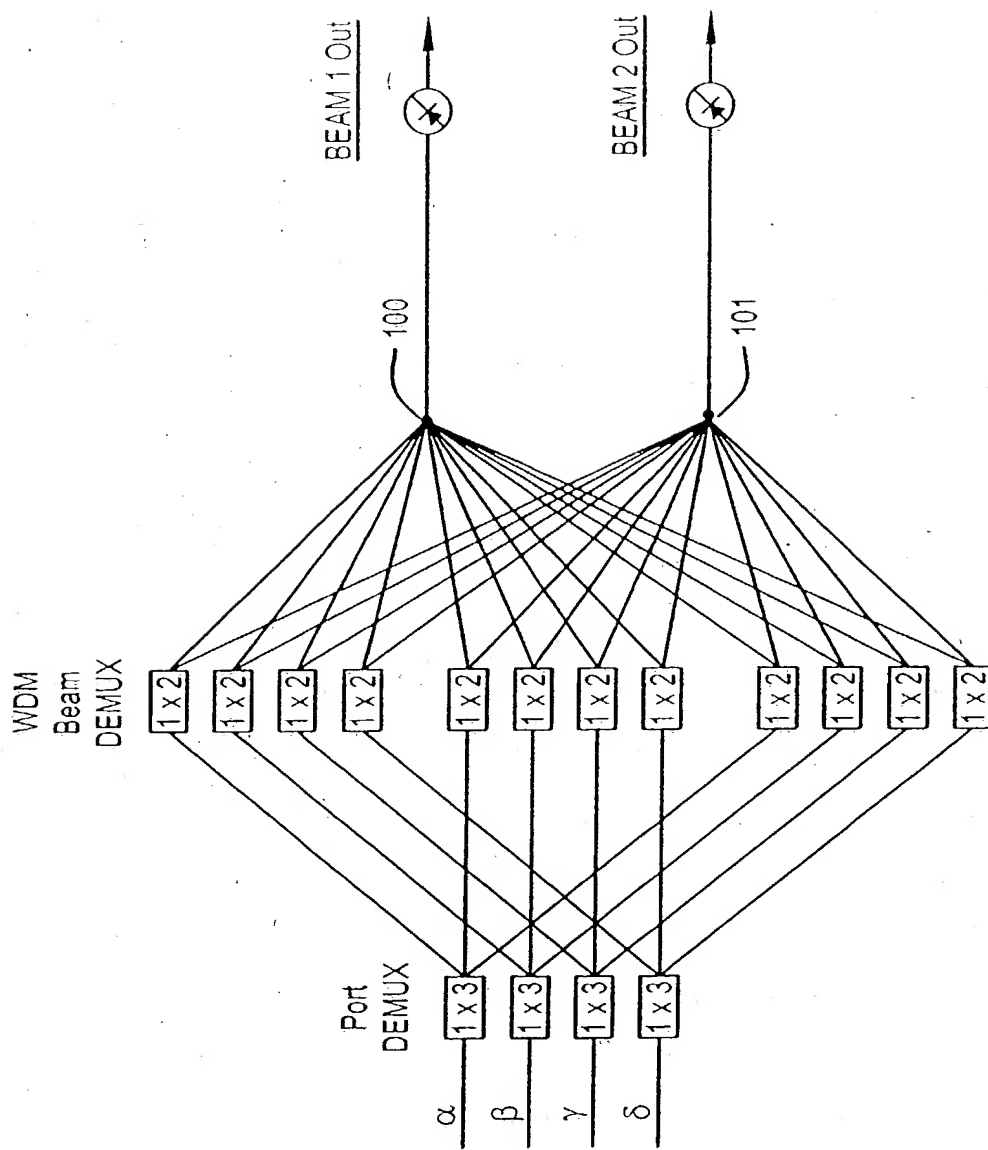


Figure 7



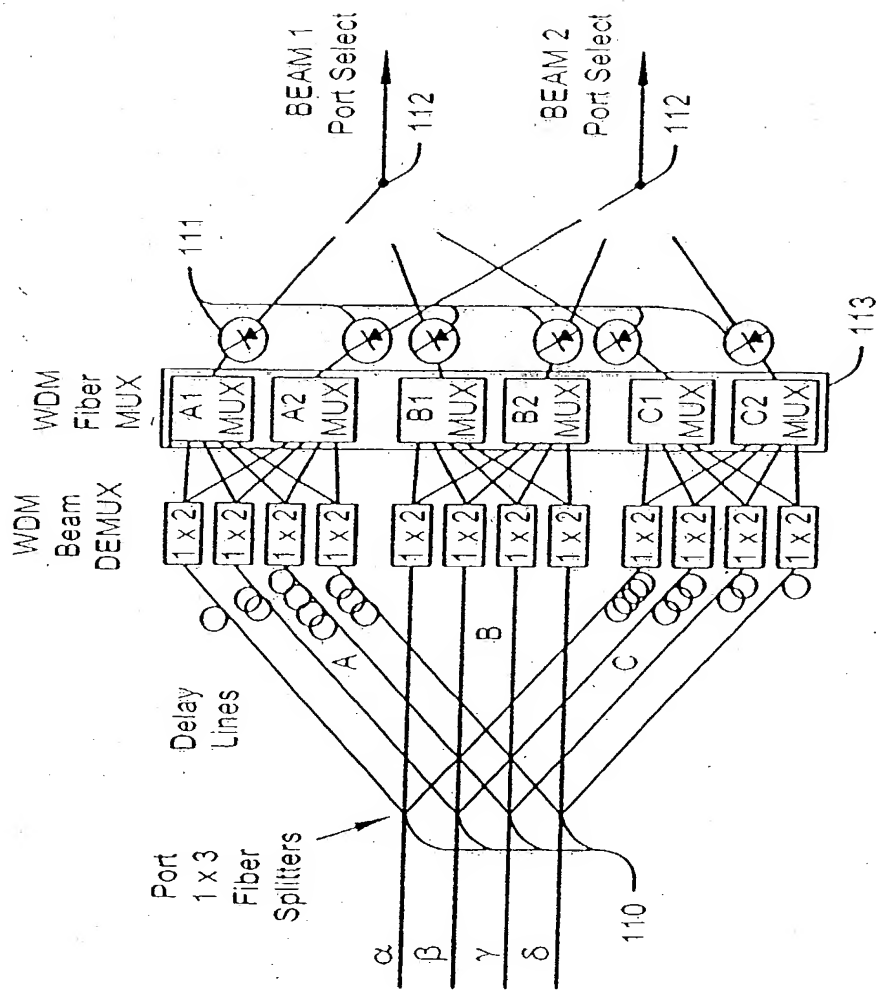


Figure 8

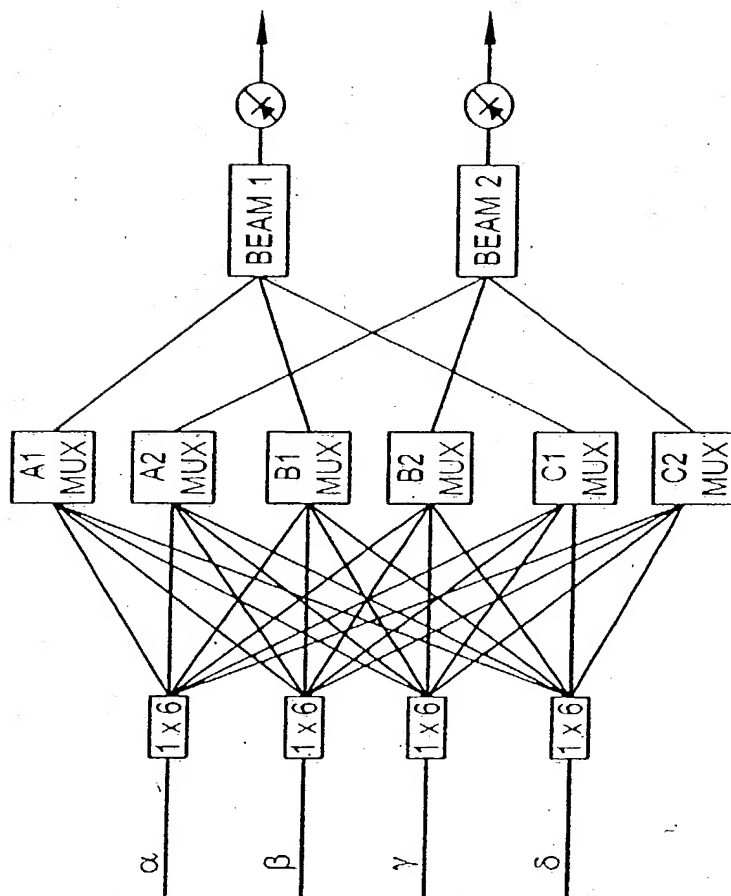


Figure 9

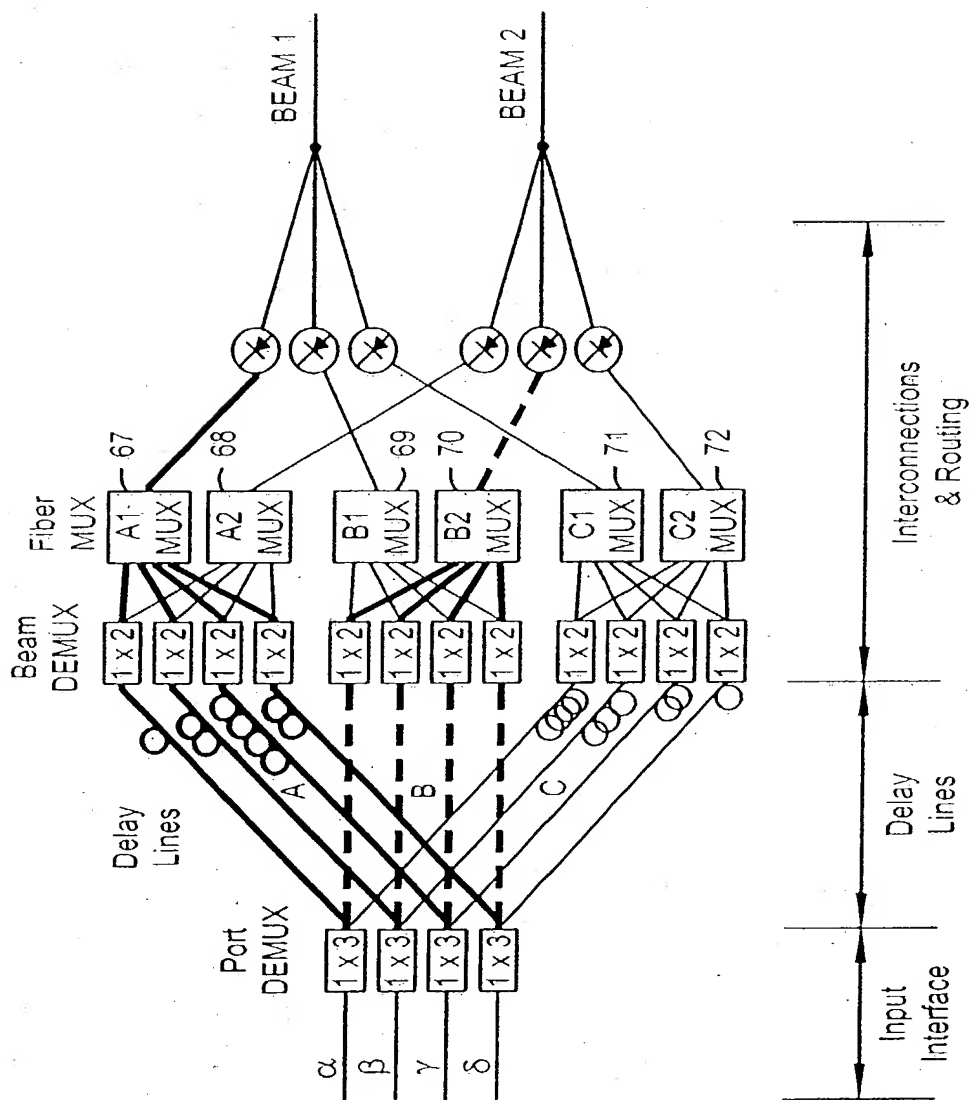


Figure 10

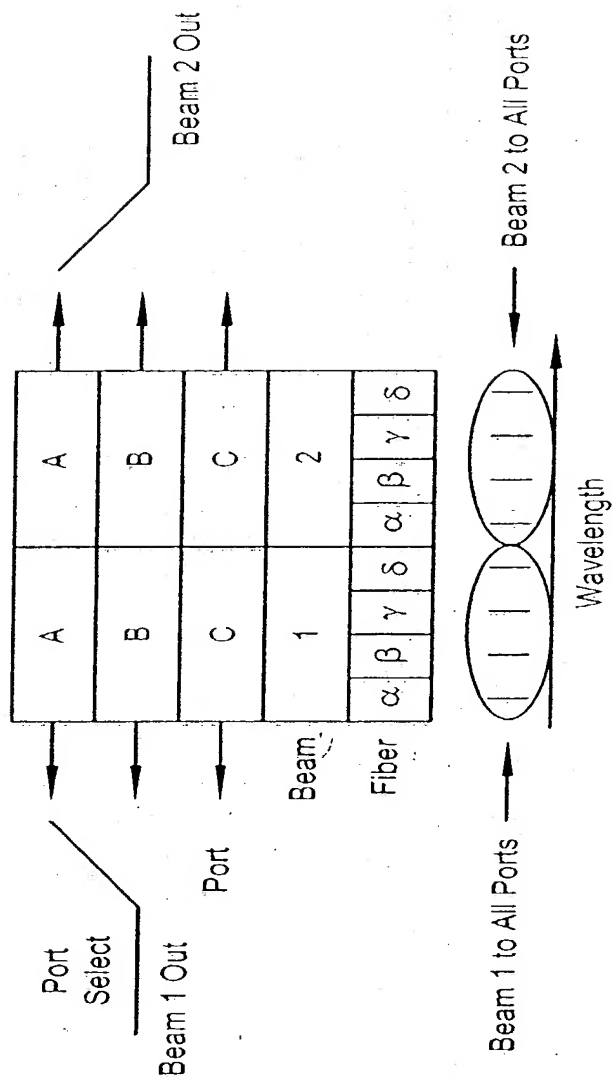


Figure 11

# Fiber Connections in 2-D Network Switched Delay Lines (Fiber Rotman Lens)

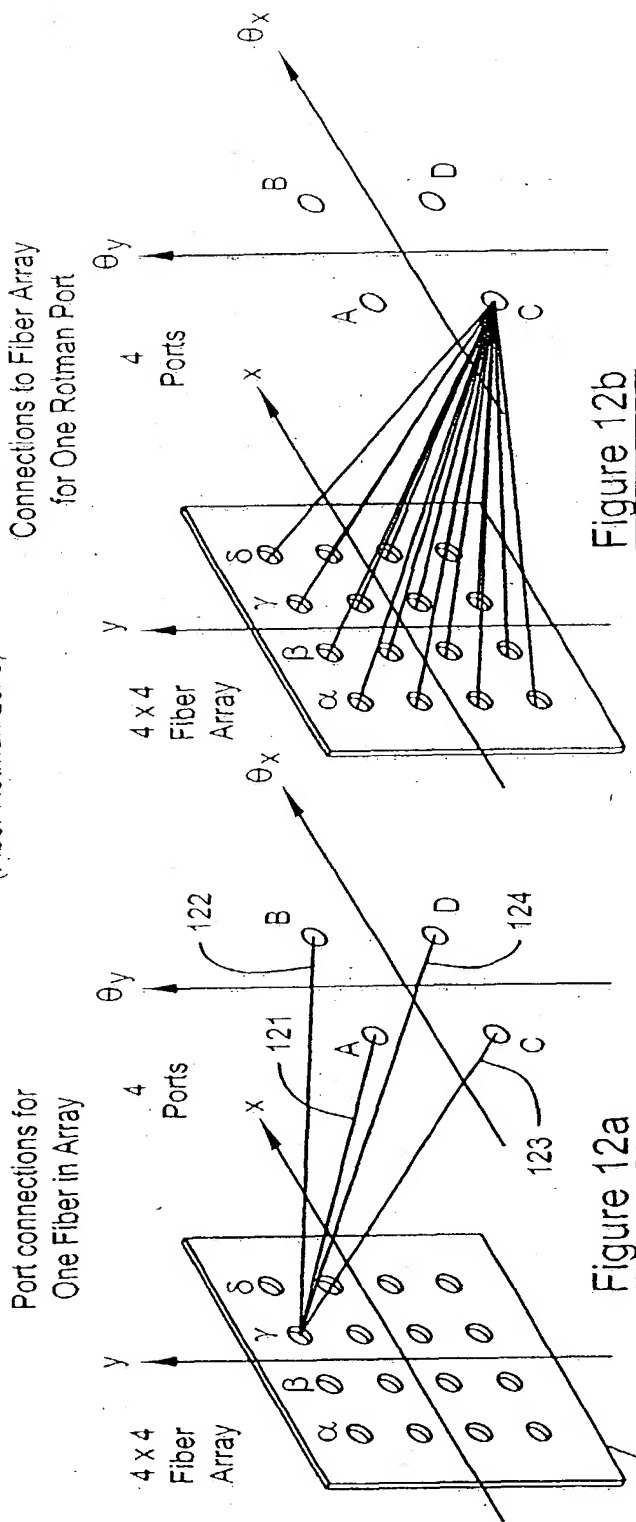


Figure 12a

For a given port, the delay paths differ by  $\Delta L_x$  and  $\Delta L_y$  while passing from fiber to fiber in the array

Figure 12b

$$\Delta L_x = (Dv/c)\sin\theta_x, \quad \Delta L_y = (Dv/c)\sin\theta_y,$$

$D$  = Antenna element spacing  
 $v$  = Light velocity in delay line  
 $c$  = Light velocity in vacuum  
 $\theta_x, \theta_y$  = x, y components of delay line scan angle

Figure 12

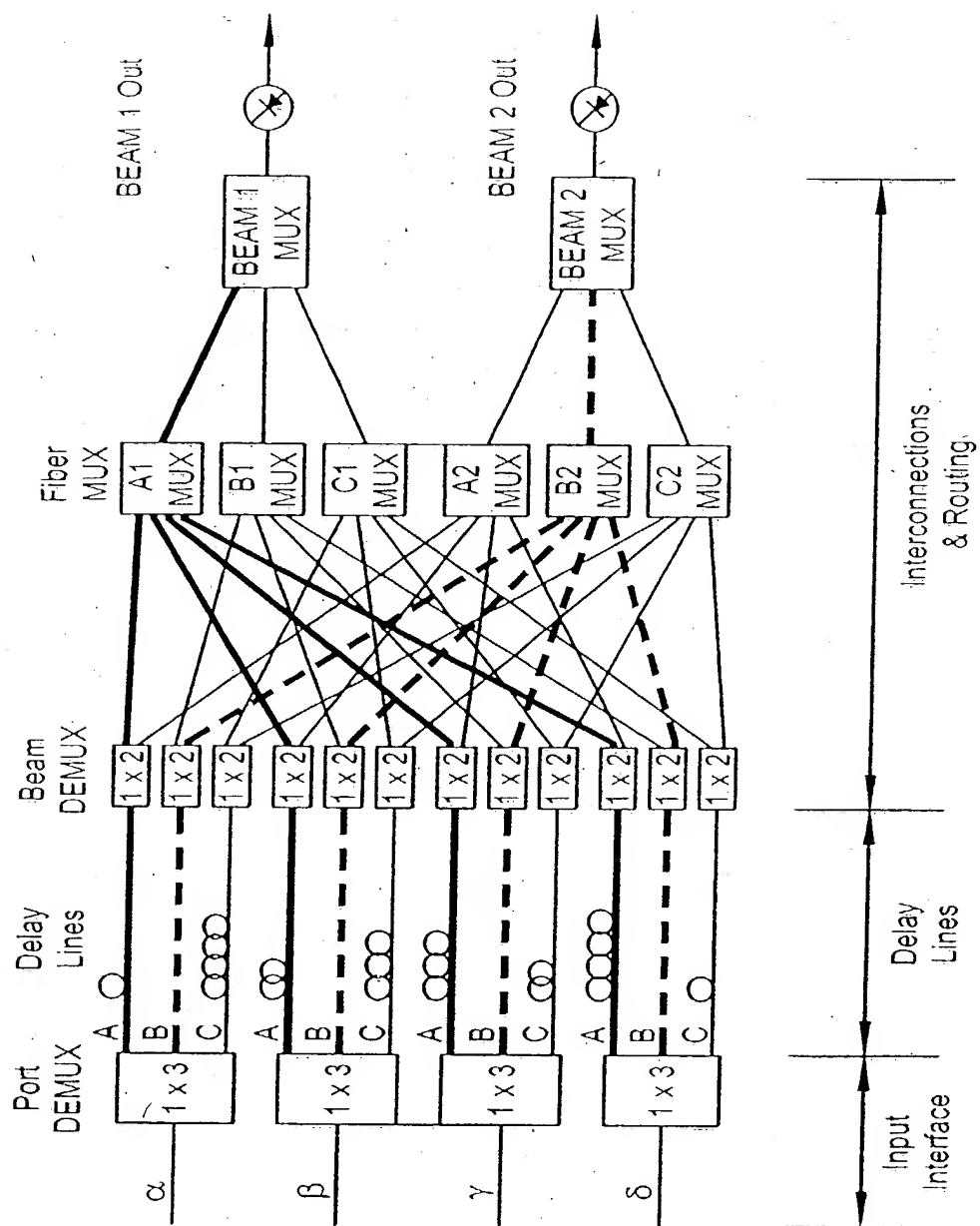


Figure 13

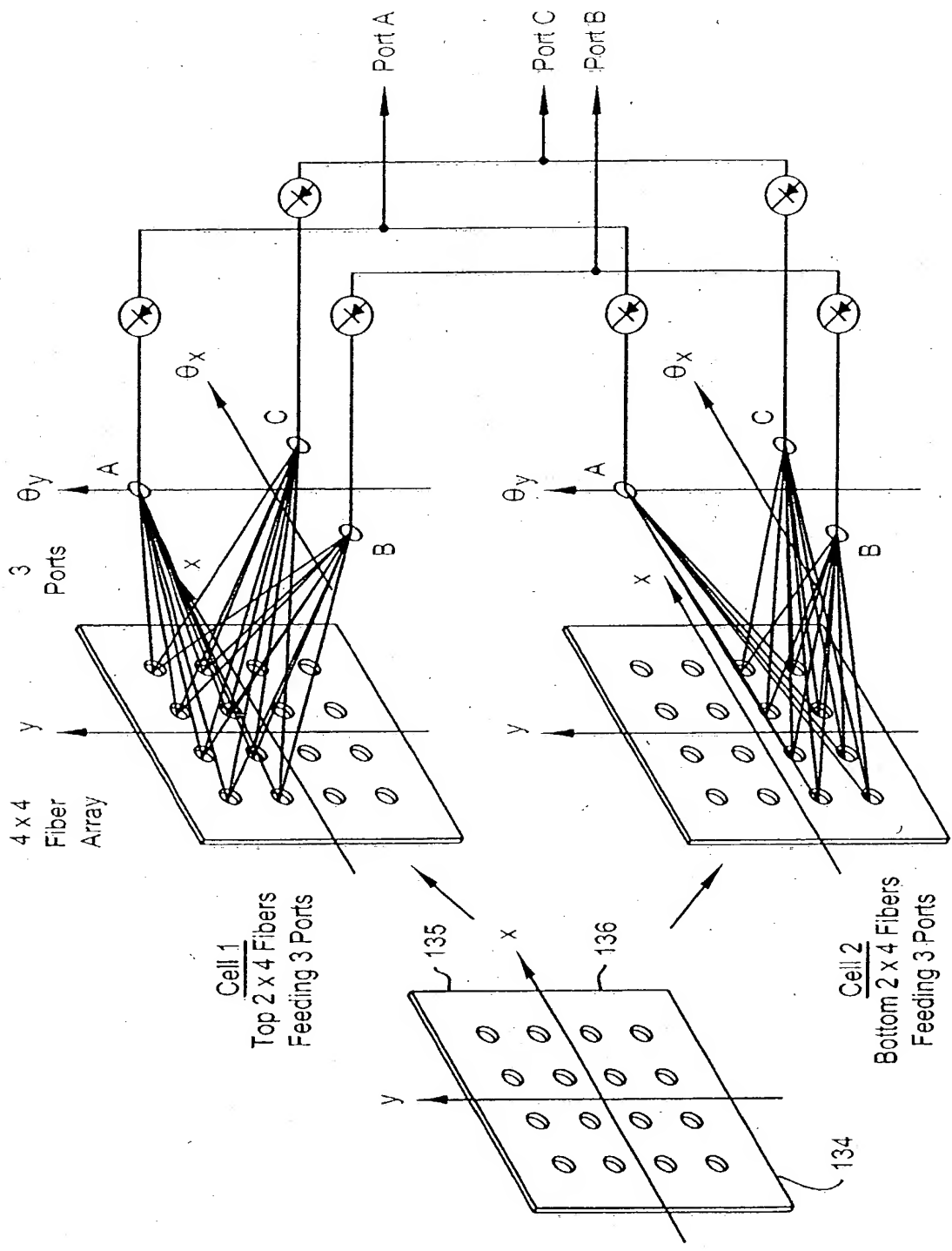


Figure 14

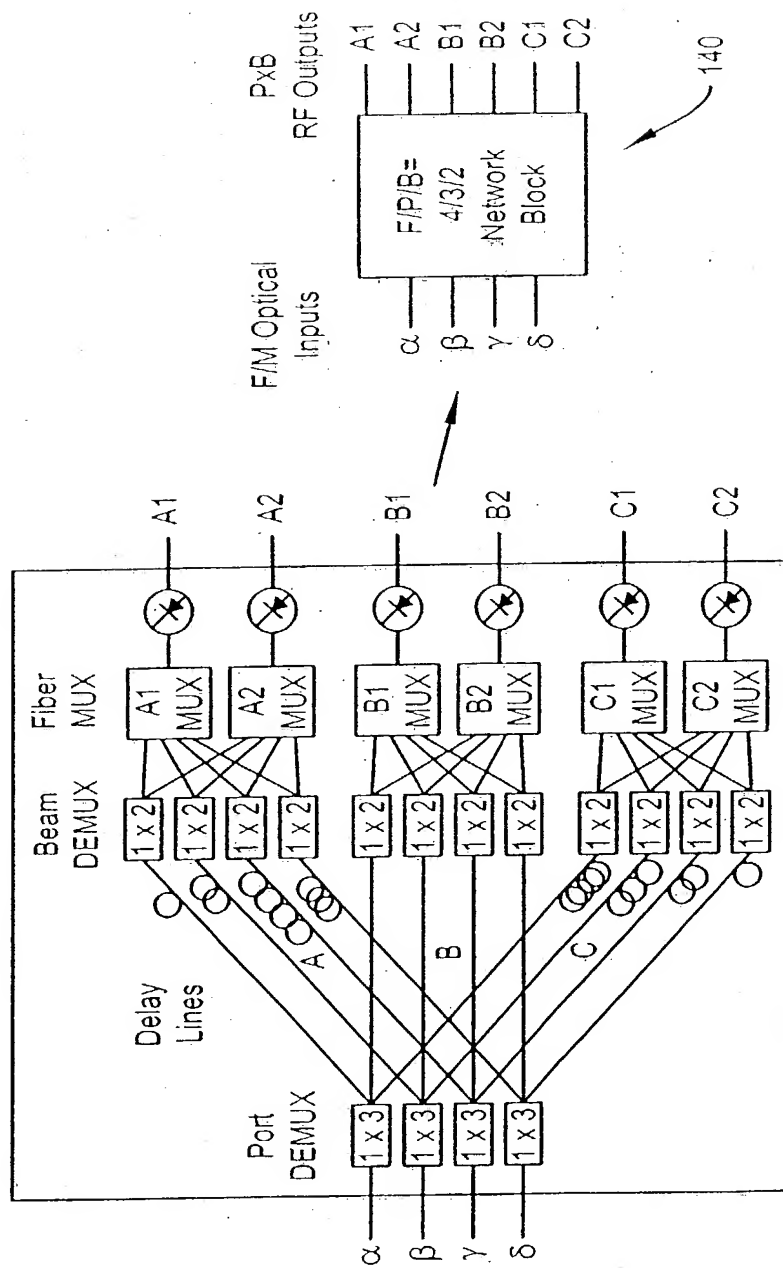


Figure 15a

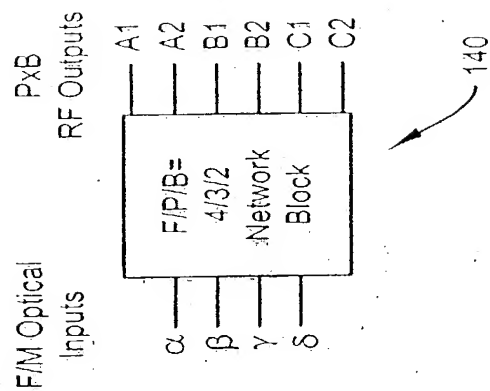


Figure 15b



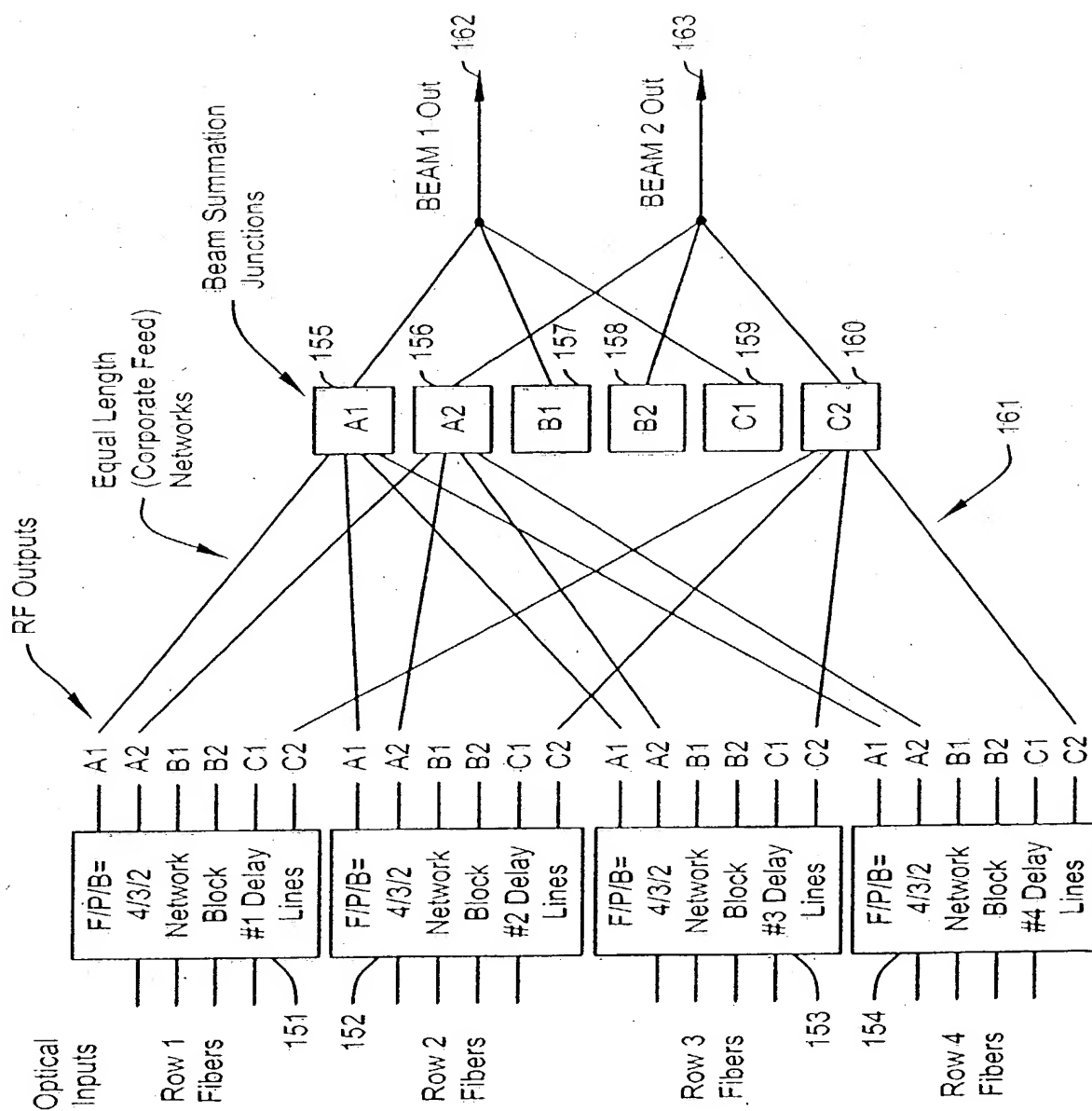


Figure 16

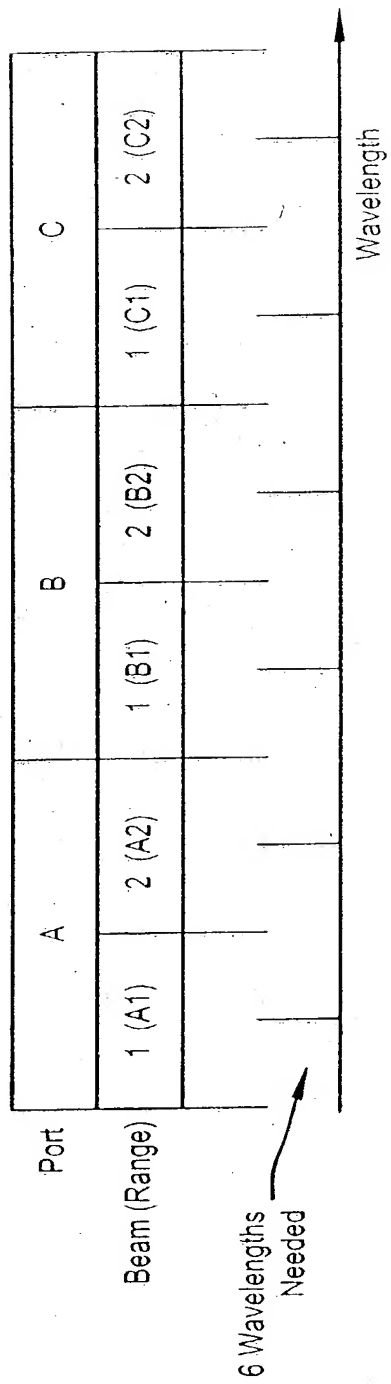


Figure 17

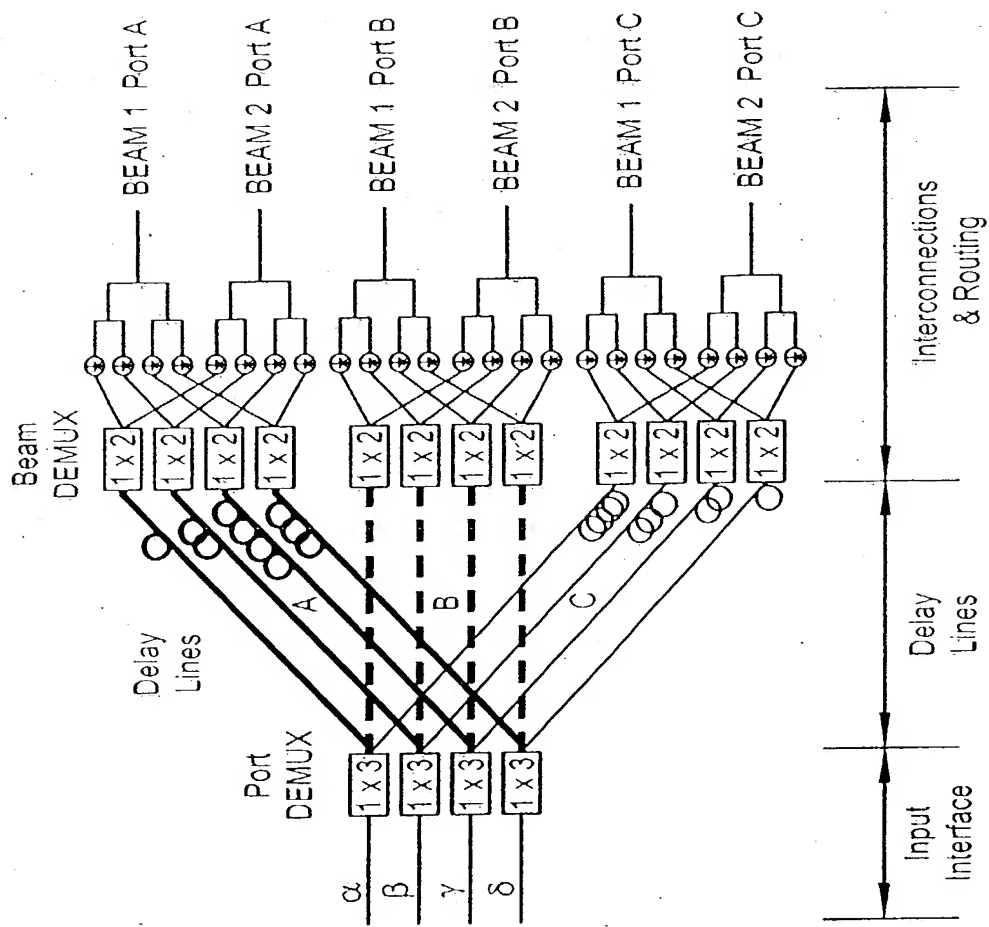
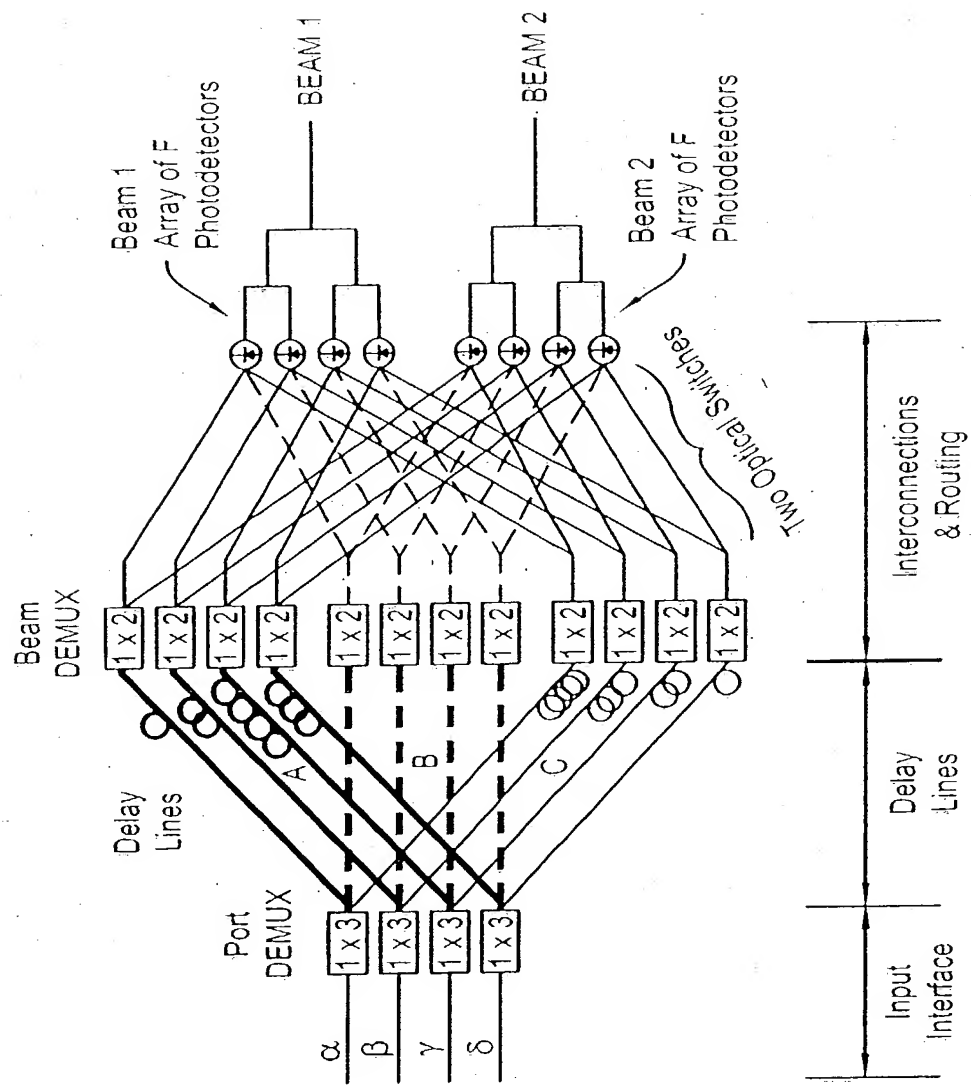


Figure 18



**Figure 19**